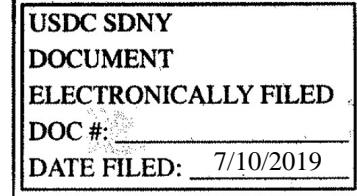


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



-----X  
WILSON LUGO, :  
:  
Plaintiffs, :  
:  
-against- :  
:  
CITY OF NEW YORK; POLICE :  
OFFICER SASHA BRUGAL, Shield No. :  
265; POLICE OFFICER JOSE VALDEZ, :  
Shield No. 1842; POLICE OFFICER :  
PEDRO GOMEZ, Shield No. 580, :  
:  
Defendants. :  
:  
-----X

**ORDER**

VERNON S. BRODERICK, United States District Judge:

Plaintiff, currently incarcerated at Clinton Correctional Facility, brings this *pro se* action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging that Defendants violated his constitutional rights. By order dated July 3, 2019, the Court granted Plaintiff's request to proceed without prepayment of fees, that is, *in forma pauperis*.<sup>1</sup>

Because Plaintiff has been granted permission to proceed IFP, he is entitled to rely on the Court and the U.S. Marshals Service to effect service. *Walker v. Schult*, 717 F.3d. 119, 123 n.6 (2d Cir. 2013); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d) (“The officers of the court shall issue and serve all process . . . in [IFP] cases.”); Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(c)(3) (the court must order the Marshals Service to serve if the plaintiff is authorized to proceed IFP)). Although Rule 4(m) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure generally requires that the summons and complaint be served within 90 days of

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<sup>1</sup> Prisoners are not exempt from paying the full filing fee even when they have been granted permission to proceed *in forma pauperis*. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1).

the date the complaint is filed, Plaintiff is proceeding IFP and could not have served the summons and complaint until the Court reviewed the complaint and ordered that a summons be issued. The Court therefore extends the time to serve until 90 days after the date the summons is issued. If the complaint is not served within that time, Plaintiff should request an extension of time for service. *See Meilleur v. Strong*, 682 F.3d 56, 63 (2d Cir. 2012) (holding that it is the plaintiff's responsibility to request an extension of time for service); *see also Murray v. Pataki*, 378 F. App'x 50, 52 (2d Cir. 2010) (“As long as the [plaintiff proceeding IFP] provides the information necessary to identify the defendant, the Marshals’ failure to effect service automatically constitutes ‘good cause’ for an extension of time within the meaning of Rule 4(m).”).

To allow Plaintiff to effect service on Defendants City of New York and 42nd Precinct Police Officers Sasha Brugal #265, Jose Valdez #1842, and Pedro Gomez #580 through the U.S. Marshals Service, the Clerk of Court is instructed to fill out a U.S. Marshals Service Process Receipt and Return form (USM-285 form) for each of these defendants. The Clerk of Court is further instructed to issue a summons and deliver to the Marshals Service all the paperwork necessary for the Marshals Service to effect service upon these defendants.

Plaintiff must notify the Court in writing if his address changes, and the Court may dismiss the action if Plaintiff fails to do so.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Clerk of Court is directed to mail a copy of this order to Plaintiff, together with an information package.

The Clerk of Court is further instructed to complete the USM-285 forms with the addresses for the City of New York and 42nd Precinct Police Officers Sasha Brugal #265, Jose Valdez #1842, and Pedro Gomez #580 and deliver all documents necessary to effect service to the U.S. Marshals Service.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 10, 2019  
New York, New York

  
Vernon S. Broderick  
Vernon S. Broderick  
United States District Judge

## **DEFENDANTS AND SERVICE ADDRESSES**

1. City of New York  
100 Church Street  
New York, N.Y. 10007
2. Police Officer Sasha Brugal #265  
42nd Precinct  
830 Washington Ave  
Bronx, New York 10451
3. Police Officer Pedro Gomez #580  
42nd Precinct  
830 Washington Ave  
Bronx, New York 10451
4. Police Officer Jose Valdez #1842  
42nd Precinct  
830 Washington Ave  
Bronx, New York 10451